

PH 000699	NC WO PCT	DOSSIER
--------------	-----------------	---------

WORLD INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ORGANIZATION
International Bureau



5-17-02

INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(51) International Patent Classification ⁷ : G10L 15/00, 21/00, 13/00, H04M 1/64, G06F 17/50, 17/27, 17/28	A1	(11) International Publication Number: WO 00/33295	(43) International Publication Date: 8 June 2000 (08.06.00)
---	----	--	---

(21) International Application Number: PCT/US99/26929	(81) Designated States: AE, AL, AM, AT, AT (Utility model), AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, CZ (Utility model), DE, DE (Utility model), DK, DK (Utility model), DM, EE, EE (Utility model), ES, FI, FI (Utility model), GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SK (Utility model), SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, ARIPO patent (GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).
(22) International Filing Date: 17 November 1999 (17.11.99)	
(30) Priority Data: 09/204,623 1 December 1998 (01.12.98) US	
(71) Applicant: JUSTSYSTEM PITTSBURGH RESEARCH CENTER, INC. [US/US]; 4616 Henry Street, Pittsburgh, PA 15213 (US).	
(72) Inventor: KANTROWITZ, Mark; 5503 Covode Street, Pittsburgh, PA 15217 (US).	
(74) Agents: BYRNE, Richard, L. et al.; Webb Ziesenheim Logsdon Orkin & Hanson, P.C., 700 Koppers Building, 436 Seventh Avenue, Pittsburgh, PA 15219-1818 (US).	
	Published With international search report.

(54) Title: METHOD FOR IDENTIFYING THE LANGUAGE OF INDIVIDUAL WORDS

(57) Abstract

The method of recognizing the language of a single word as to spelling and grammar correction (e.g., identifying the appropriate language resources on a document, paragraph, sentence or even individual word basis), the automatic invocation of transliteration software based on the language of the words (e.g., automatic ASCII to Kanji substitution without requiring the user to explicitly switch into a Kanji mode), the automatic invocation of appropriate machine translation tools when the document's language is different from the user's native tongue(s), the use of document language identification to eliminate from database or web search results any documents which are not written in the user's native language and the automatic identification of user-appropriate languages for the user interface.

FOR THE PURPOSES OF INFORMATION ONLY

Codes used to identify States party to the PCT on the front pages of pamphlets publishing international applications under the PCT.

AL	Albania	ES	Spain	LS	Lesotho	SI	Slovenia
AM	Armenia	FI	Finland	LT	Lithuania	SK	Slovakia
AT	Austria	FR	France	LU	Luxembourg	SN	Senegal
AU	Australia	GA	Gabon	LV	Larvia	SZ	Swaziland
AZ	Azerbaijan	GB	United Kingdom	MC	Monaco	TD	Chad
BA	Bosnia and Herzegovina	GE	Georgia	MD	Republic of Moldova	TG	Togo
BB	Barbados	GH	Ghana	MG	Madagascar	TJ	Tajikistan
BE	Belgium	GN	Guinea	MK	The former Yugoslav	TM	Turkmenistan
BF	Burkina Faso	GR	Greece		Republic of Macedonia	TR	Turkey
BG	Bulgaria	HU	Hungary	ML	Mali	TT	Trinidad and Tobago
BJ	Benin	IE	Ireland	MN	Mongolia	UA	Ukraine
BR	Brazil	IL	Israel	MR	Mauritania	UG	Uganda
BY	Belarus	IS	Iceland	MW	Malawi	US	United States of America
CA	Canada	IT	Italy	MX	Mexico	UZ	Uzbekistan
CF	Central African Republic	JP	Japan	NE	Niger	VN	Viet Nam
CG	Congo	KE	Kenya	NL	Netherlands	YU	Yugoslavia
CH	Switzerland	KG	Kyrgyzstan	NO	Norway	ZW	Zimbabwe
CI	Côte d'Ivoire	KP	Democratic People's	NZ	New Zealand		
CM	Cameroon		Republic of Korea	PL	Poland		
CN	China	KR	Republic of Korea	PT	Portugal		
CU	Cuba	KZ	Kazakstan	RO	Romania		
CZ	Czech Republic	LC	Saint Lucia	RU	Russian Federation		
DE	Germany	LI	Liechtenstein	SD	Sudan		
DK	Denmark	LK	Sri Lanka	SE	Sweden		
EE	Estonia	LR	Liberia	SG	Singapore		

METHOD FOR IDENTIFYING THE LANGUAGE OF INDIVIDUAL WORDS

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The state of the art for identifying the language of text documents involves the statistical analysis of the words and characters used in the entire document or sizable portions of the document. As such, the state of the art cannot identify the language of individual words in isolation, nor is it effective in identifying the language of documents that contain multiple languages, such as dual-language documents (e.g., Canadian parliamentary proceedings are printed in both English and French on the same page), or documents which contain short quotes of a foreign language or which occasionally use an isolated foreign language term.

PRIOR ART

U.S. Patent No. 5,689,616 entitled "Automatic Language Identification/Verification System" relates to processing spoken text to extract phonetic speech features that are syllabic nuclei of languages to be identified using an artificial neural network. The method involves a comparison of the features of input speech with trained models for each language, where the models were trained using well-articulated reference speakers. The present invention is different in that it involves text, not speech, and uses a highly efficient and accurate regular expression instead of neural networks.

U.S. Patent No. 5,189,727 entitled "Method and Apparatus for Language and Speaker Recognition" is also specific to speech and uses short frequency histograms to find the closest fit between the input speech spectra and several known languages. The present invention is different in that it involves text, not speech, and frequency spectra are irrelevant for text applications.

U.S. Patent No. 5,548,507 entitled "Language Identification Process Using Coded Language Words" uses word frequency tables of the most common words in each language and their normalized frequency of occurrence to identify the most likely language in the document.

U.S. Patent 5,701,497 entitled "Telecommunication Apparatus Having a Capability of Translation" requires the transmission of a protocol message that identifies the source language and so requires the sender to identify the language. The present invention is different in that the machine identifies the language of the sender, not the sender.

U.S. Patent No. 5,440,615 entitled "Language Selection for Voice Messaging System" uses source information from the call (e.g., the area and country code of the caller's telephone number) to identify the most likely language used by the caller based on a stored list of the most common languages spoken at each location. The present invention is different in that it works in any textual environment and does not need the extra cues provided by a telephone caller ID system.

U.S. Patent No. 5,392,419 entitled "Language Identification System and Method for a Peripheral Unit" tabulates syntactic cues present in the language to be identified. Each cue is assigned a positive or negative score for each language and the overall score for the document is the sum of the scores for the syntactic cues detected in the document. The language with the highest score is selected as the most likely language used in the document.

U.S. Patent No. 5,062,143 entitled "Trigram-Based Method of Language Identification" uses letter trigrams to identify the language used in the document. For each language, it tabulates the trigrams that are most distinctive for the language (i.e., those that appear above a given frequency). It counts the number of such trigrams that appear in the document, comparing it to the total number of trigrams in the text. If the ratio is above a predetermined threshold, the document is identified as possibly using the associated language. The language with the highest ratio is selected as the language in which the document is written. The present invention is, however,

not limited to letter trigrams, but uses letter n-grams of any length. Moreover, U.S. Patent No. 5,062,143 allows the trigrams to overlap, whereas the present invention prevents the n-grams from overlapping and requires each word to be
5 split into a sequence of language-specific n-grams without gaps or leftover letters. The present invention also allows some n-grams to be restricted to occurring in certain positions of the word, such as at the beginning, middle or end of the word. These differences are the keys
10 to the higher accuracy of the present invention.

U.S. Patent No. 5,425,110 entitled "Method and Apparatus for Automatic Language Determination of Asian Language Documents" distinguishes different Asian languages in printed documents containing Asian characters by
15 comparing histograms of optical pixel density of the connected components of the document image with profiles for each Asian language.

The present invention is different from these systems in that it identifies the language of individual
20 words with very high accuracy, not entire documents. This allows the present invention to operate on a word-by-word basis, correctly identifying the language of words even when the document contains multiple languages (e.g., Canadian parliamentary proceedings contain both English and
25 French) or includes short quotes of one language within a document that is mostly another language. This allows language-specific functionality, such as language-specific spelling correction and transliteration (e.g., ASCII-to-Kanji conversion of Japanese Romaji to Kanji
30 letters) to occur on a word-by-word basis. The language identification statistics for the individual words of a document can be combined to identify the overall language of a document with much higher cumulative accuracy than the state of the art. It can also identify the number of
35 languages present in mixed-language documents, the identity of the language and the relative frequency of occurrence of the language's lexicon. The present invention is also much

more efficient in operation than the state-of-the-art methods.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

Briefly, according to this invention, there is provided a computer implemented method of determining if a word is from a target language comprising the steps of decomposing the word into a plurality of n-grams and determining if a first n-gram, one or more following n-grams, if present, and a last n-gram match non-overlapping n-gram patterns characteristic of words in the target language. There is further provided a computer method for using regular expressions or finite state automata to identify the language of individual words. This method uses character n-grams of any length (e.g., unigrams, bigrams, trigrams, and so on, not just trigrams) to identify the language of individual words in isolation with high accuracy. Preferably, the method according to this invention uses regular expressions (e.g., from the Perl language) or finite state automata that recognize words as a sequence of non-overlapping n-grams without gaps. Preferably, the method recognizes words by testing a word for a sequence of n-grams without ignoring n-grams at the start or end of the word, preferably, without ignoring n-gram gaps or considering overlaps of n-grams anywhere in the word and, more preferably, testing the word for a sequence of n-grams using character n-grams with position restrictions (e.g., does an n-gram appear at the beginning, middle or end of the word).

DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

This invention consists of a computer method for identifying the words of a particular language. As used herein, the term "word" is used in its normal sense to mean a string of characters that as ordered have meaning in a given language. The method has been implemented in the Perl language as described, for example, in Learning Perl by Randal L. Schwartz & Tom Christiansen (O'Reilly & Associates, Inc. 1997) with a matching expression. The

matching expression tests a string of characters for an n-gram match at the beginning of the word, followed by one or more of a small set of n-grams within the word, followed by a match at the end of the word. This matching expression, also known as a regular expression in Perl, attempts to split the word into a sequence of n-grams from a postulated language without overlap, gaps or leftover letters. The n-grams may be syllabic in nature, but do not need to be. Unlike other n-gram-based language identification methods, this method requires the word to be entirely decomposable into n-grams that are common in the target language. This method is therefore much more constraining than previous methods which do not have any restrictions on the position of the n-grams or the amount of overlap.

For example, here is a regular Perl expression that distinguishes Japanese Romaji terms from English terms:

```
^( [aeiou] | [bgkmp] [aiueo] | kk [aeiou] | pp [aeiou] | ss [aeiou] | [mn] | [bghjknmr] y [aou] | j [aiou] | [yz] [auoe] | [sn] [aeoui] | [cs] h [aiou] | [dt] [aeo] | tsu | h [aieo] | fu | w [ao] ) + $
```

The ^ character signifies the start of the word and the \$ character signifies the end of the word. The + character signifies one or more copies of the contents of the parentheses. The vertical bar | signifies disjunction, allowing a match with any of the disjuncts. Square brackets indicate a choice of any of the enclosed characters. For example, [cs]h[aiou] represents any of the following strings of characters: cha, chi, cho, chu, sha, shi, sho and shu.

This regular expression was constructed using a combination of automatic and manual methods. To construct this regular expression, a computer program was written to gather n-gram statistics from a language's lexicon, specifying whether the n-gram occurred at the beginning, end or middle of the word. The most frequent n-grams were then examined manually to determine whether they were distinctive for the language (e.g., checking whether they

also matched a potentially confusable language like English) and whether they were quasi-syllabic in nature. There was a distinct preference for n-grams that appeared at the beginning or end of the word. After those n-grams were obtained, the n-gram statistics were gathered again on the result of stripping the current set of n-grams from the beginning and end of the word, yielding statistics for just the word stems. This process was repeated iteratively, until no stems were left. The resulting regular expression was then manually compressed by identifying similar n-grams that could be more compactly represented using regular expression syntax. In some cases, the regular expression components were made more general for the sake of brevity without significant loss of accuracy. For example, [cs]h[aiou] has been used even though there was no cha n-gram in the data. In many cases, this attempt to achieve a more compact and elegant regular expression increased the accuracy of the resulting regular expression.

To test this regular expression, a Perl program was used to match the expression against every word in a large lexicon of English words and every word in a large lexicon of Japanese Romaji words. It matched 97.5% of the Japanese words and only 1.7% of the English words. The Japanese words it missed were mostly words and commercial terms of a non-Japanese structure and/or origin, such as "advantest", "autobacs", "bellsystem", "cabin", "clarion", "cleanup", "corolla", "duplo", "energy", "fabrica", "gastec", "hogy", "nikomart", "pilot" and "video". The English words that were matched included many of a Japanese origin, such as "ainu", "kabuki", "kanji", "katakana", "kikuyu", "aikido", "bonsai", "geisha", "guru", "haiku", "hibachi", "judo", "jujitsu", "kamikaze", "karaoke", "karate", "kimono", "mikado", "mimosa", "origami", "samurai", "shogun", "sushi", "tempura", "tofu", "tsunami" and "yoga", as well as several English words with a distinctly Japanese appearance, such as "adobe", "agape", "bazooka", "fungi", "potato", "tomato" and "bikini". There

are a few words that appear in both English and Japanese lexicons, such as "sake", that are ambiguous.

If a word is ambiguous, such as "sake", and is not quoted, the regular expression can be used to examine
5 the language of the surrounding words with the "majority vote" winning. If there are votes for several languages, the languages with more than a user-specified fraction of the vote (e.g., 25%) will be identified as the language of the document with the language with the most votes being
10 listed as the primary language. This allows the regular expression to identify the languages used in mixed-language texts.

A similar method could be used to deal with "noise". For example, if all the words in a paragraph but
15 one are identified as belonging to a particular language, it might be reasonable to assume that the odd word is also of that language. The only exception would be if that word is set off by quotation marks, italicized, or otherwise marked as unusual. The strength of the present method is
20 that it works on individual words. If a document or passage is determined using this method to be monolingual with a high degree of certainty, then one could use that to assume that all the words in the document are of that language. For example, spelling errors might result in
25 words that appear to belong to a different language. In that case, we would not want spelling correction algorithms for that language to apply, but for the main language.

The invention has been implemented with a Perl program that tests the regular expression against the words
30 of a lexicon and counts the number of matches and mismatches. Due to the simplicity of the regular expression, integrating it into other applications is not difficult. The regular expression of Perl represents a simple and efficient way to test whether a given word is of
35 the typical form of a given language. The computer method, according to this invention, can be implemented, if not as

easily in Perl, with other languages and programming techniques, such as a simulated finite state machine.

The method is not restricted to trigrams, but allows arbitrary n-grams. Overlapping trigrams are not
5 counted. Instead, the word is decomposed into a non-overlapping, non-gapped sequence of characteristic n-grams for the language.

In an alternate embodiment, it may be desirable to test for different n-grams at the start, middle and end
10 of a word. This can be implemented with a regular expression as follows:

```
^(n-gram start patterns)(n-gram middle patterns)+(n-gram end patterns)$
```

With this expression there must be one or more n-gram middle patterns. The regular expression might also be
15 implemented as follows:

```
^(n-gram start patterns)(n-gram middle patterns)*(n-gram end patterns)$
```

With this expression zero or more middle patterns are
20 matched.

The method may make use of character n-grams that are not distinctive for a language as part of the language recognizer (e.g., regular expression) as a kind of "glue" that connects the n-grams that are distinctive for a
25 language. Non-distinctive n-grams are n-grams that are present in the target language but not so typical of the language as to immediately identify the language. The prior art that does not restrict n-grams to be non-overlapping and non-gapped ignores the glue. This
30 invention goes beyond the prior art by adding the glue. The key idea here is that although the non-distinctive n-grams do not contribute to the identification of the language, they can contribute to the non-identification of the language. In other words, if a word contains a
35 non-distinctive n-gram between two distinctive n-grams, whether that non-distinctive n-gram is legal for the language might help eliminate the language from

consideration. Said another way, if an n-gram appearing in a target language is not included in the regular expression, the regular expression will return a false when testing a word containing that n-gram. For example, 5 Japanese Romaji does not include the letter "L", so words which contain this letter have very low probability of being Japanese. This is in contrast with the letter "K", which is non-distinctive for Japanese but nonetheless present. When the state of the art discards 10 non-distinctive n-grams from their algorithms, they are throwing away a good source of negative evidence.

By using this method for high accuracy identification of the language of each word in a sentence, the language of a sentence can be identified with 15 essentially no errors.

The present invention determines whether or not a word is in the lexicon of a specific language. It is possible that a word may satisfy the recognizer (statement of n-gram patterns) for more than one language, using 20 multiple parallel recognizers for specific languages, we can identify the languages to which the word belongs. If a word matches several recognizers, one can either weigh each language equally or use the language of the words on the left and right to disambiguate the possibilities. For 25 example, if both neighboring words are English and the current word is recognized as being both English and Japanese, the current word would be deemed to be English. On the other hand, if one of the neighboring words was Japanese, both English and Japanese would be reported.

30 The method herein has been described for identifying the language of single words in isolation. To identify the language or languages of larger collections of words (e.g., phrases, sentences, paragraphs, chapters and documents, as well as bags of words) with extremely high 35 accuracy, the method is repeated word by word. Each word is given one vote as to the language of the collection of words. Any language with more than one-quarter (25%) of

the votes (or a similar threshold, which can be set by the user) is identified as a language of the collection with the language that gets the most votes being identified as the primary language. This allows the present invention to
5 identify the language of a collection with high accuracy while also recognizing the languages of mixed-language collections. The combined accuracy will exceed the accuracy of individual words due to the nature of combinations of statistical evidence. For example, given
10 an accuracy of 97.5% in recognizing the language of individual words, the combined accuracy for a sentence containing two words is 99.938%, for a sentence containing three words is 99.998% and for a sentence containing four words is 99.99996%.

15 There are many practical applications of this technology. All current Japanese word processing systems require the user to explicitly switch from a Japanese mode into an English mode. The same is true of other foreign language word processing systems, where the user must
20 explicitly state the target language. The present invention eliminates this step, allowing the user to type in English or Romaji as needed, with the system automatically distinguishing between the two and converting the Romaji to Kanji as necessary. In a mixed-language
25 document, this regular expression can be used to select the appropriate dictionary and thesaurus for use with the word. It can also be used to select the appropriate spelling correction and grammar correction algorithms. In computer user interfaces, it can be used to automatically select the
30 language in which the system interacts with the user (e.g., the language of menus and help systems), to identify the source language for machine translation applications without requiring the user to explicitly specify the source language, and to identify the most likely ancestry and/or
35 native language of a person by identifying the language of their name.

The method of recognizing the language of a single word has applications to spelling and grammar correction (e.g., identifying the appropriate language resources on a document, paragraph, sentence or even individual word basis), the automatic invocation of transliteration software based on the language of the words (e.g., automatic ASCII to Kanji substitution without requiring the user to explicitly switch into a Kanji mode), the automatic invocation of appropriate machine translation tools when the document's language is different from the user's native tongue(s), the use of document language identification to eliminate from database or web search results any documents which are not written in the user's native language, and the automatic identification of user-appropriate languages for the user interface.

The invention herein goes beyond the state of the art by being able to identify the language of individual words in isolation with high accuracy. The accuracy in identifying the language of individual words typically is equal to that of whole-document language identification systems. When the language identification of individual words is combined for all the words in a document, the overall accuracy significantly exceeds that of whole-document systems. Moreover, the ability to identify the language of individual words permits document processing resources to be applied on a word-by-word basis. For example, it allows for the spelling correction of a mixed-language document, allowing the spelling correction software to select the appropriate language for each word. It also allows the automatic substitution of Kanji for Romaji in mixed Japanese-English documents, without requiring the user to explicitly switch from one language to another.

This invention is not limited to comparing only two languages. First, a collection of regular expressions for pairwise distinguishing languages can be used to identify the language of a word. Moreover, lexicons of

multiple languages could be merged to distinguish, for example, English words from the words present in any one of a dozen other languages.

5 Having thus defined the invention in the detail and particularity required by Patent Laws, what is desired protected by Letters Patent is set forth in the following claims.

I CLAIM:

1. A computer implemented method of determining if a word is from a target language comprising the steps of decomposing the word into a plurality of n-grams and determining if a first n-gram, one or more following n-grams, if present, and a last n-gram match non-overlapping
5 n-gram patterns characteristic of words in the target language.
2. The method of claim 1 using regular expressions or finite state automata.
3. The method of claim 2 that recognizes words as a sequence of non-overlapping n-grams without gaps.
4. The method of claim 1 that recognizes words as a sequence of n-grams without gaps.
5. The method of claim 1 that recognizes words as a sequence of n-grams with position restrictions.
6. A computer implemented method of determining the most probable language of a word where more than one language is suggested by processing neighboring words such that if both neighboring words are of the first language
5 and the current word is recognized as being of both first and second languages, then the current word is deemed of the first language.

7. A computer implemented method of determining the language of a sequence of words where if more than a given ratio of words in the sequence of words is found characteristic of the language, deeming the sequence of words to be in that language.

8. A computer implemented method of determining the language of a word in a sequence of words where if a given word in the sequence of words is not found to be of the language of a substantial number of the remaining words in the sequence of words and is not set off by quotation marks, italicized, or otherwise marked as unusual, then considering the given word to be a misspelled variant of a word in the given language.

9. The method of selecting an appropriate language resource, such as a dictionary, thesaurus, spelling correction program, grammar correction program or transliteration program, by individually identifying at least one but not more than about five words in a sequence of words as being of a given language.

10. The method of selecting the language of a computer user interface, such as menus or help systems, by individually identifying at least one word but not more than about five words in a sequence of words as being of a given language.

11. The method of selecting the source language of a computer translation program by individually identifying at least one word but not more than about five words in a sequence of words as being of a given language.

12. The method of selecting the language of documents to be retrieved in an information retrieval system by individually identifying at least one word but not more than about five words from the document query.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/US99/26929

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC(6) : G10L 15/00, 21/00, 13/00; H04M 1/64; G06F 17/50, 17/27, 17/28
US CL : 704/232, 251, 257, 1, 9; 379/67

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

U.S. : 704/232, 251, 257, 1, 9; 379/67

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

Please See Extra Sheet.

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	US 5,440,615 A (CACCURO ET AL) 08 AUGUST 1995	1-12
A	US 5,689,616 A (LI) 18 NOVEMBER 1997	1-12
A	US 5,189,727 A (GUERRERI) 23 FEBRUARY 1993	1-12
A	US 5,392,419 A (WALTON) 21 FEBRUARY 1995	1-12
Y	US 5,062,143 A (SCHMITT) 29 OCTOBER 1991, abstract, figure 3, col. 3, lines 38-64.	1 and 6-12
Y	US 5,548,507 A (MARTINO ET AL) 20 AUGUST 1996, Abstract.	1 and 6-12
Y,P	US 5,913,185 A (MARTINO ET AL) 15 JUNE 1999.	1 and 6-12

☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C. ☐ See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents	*T* later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
A document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance	*X* document of particular relevance: the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
E earlier document published on or after the international filing date	*Y* document of particular relevance: the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art
F document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)	*G* document member of the same patent family
O document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means	
P document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed	

Date of the actual completion of the international search 29 DECEMBER 1999	Date of mailing of the international search report 04 FEB 2000
Name and mailing address of the ISA/US Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks Box PCT Washington, D.C. 20231 Facsimile No. (703) 305-3230	Authorized officer PATRICK N. EDOUARD Telephone No. (703) 308-6725

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/US99/26929

C (Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
Y	US 5,418,951 A (DAMASHEK) 23 MAY 1995, Abstract, col. 5, lines 5-60.	1 and 6-12
A	US 5,640,487 A (LAU ET AL) 17 JUNE 1997.	1-12.
A	US 5,701,497 A (YAMAUCHI ET AL) 23 DECEMBER 1997.	1-12

Form PCT/ISA/210 (continuation of second sheet)(July 1992)*

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/US99/26929

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Electronic data bases consulted (Name of data base and where practicable terms used):

WEST, INTERNET, ACM

((CLASSIFS OR IDENTIFS OR RETRIEVS OR DETERMINS) AND LANGUAGE).TI. AND (UNIGRAM OR BI
GRAM OR TRI GRAM OR N GRAM OR ###GRAM)